The Superintendent thought there would be som rruption as long as the present distribution ex-s in the department, but he had never heard of

POLITICIANS A CURSE. ment? A .- Yes, sir. They are a curse to the de-

Mr. Goff then asked the witness about an instance in which Mr. Croker declared that he closed up a poolroom. Mr. Byrnes replied: "In 1883 I happened to meet Mr. Croker in the Hoffman House one night, and he spoke to me about a number of complaints that had been made about the destitution poolrooms caused in homes. Mr. Croker saw the Mayor on the next day. The latter sent for the police magistrates and talked with them, and after that every poolroom-keeper was held. The police magistrates would not hold the poolroom-keepers before that."

THE OFFICERS INEFFICIENT.

Hood's sarsa-

pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever, for Hood's

italizes the blood and thus wards off disease. Wood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

Sarsaparilla purifies and

in a firm voice amid strained attention, as follows:

"Department of Police, Superintendent's Office,
"New-York, December 13, 1894.

"Colonel William L. Strong, Mayor-elect.
"Dear Sir: I appreciate as fully as any man can the tremendous responsibilities that will come upon you when you assume the duties of Mayor and undertake the reform of the various departments of the city government. I desire not to be an obstacle or emburrassment to you in anything you propose to do with the Police Department. On the contrary, I wish to aid you in any way that I can. I assume you are now consulting upon what action you ought to take and what legislation will be required to make such action practical. I, therefore, now place in your hands my request to be retired from the post of Superintendent, to be used by you or not at any time after the lat of January you see lit. Let me further say that you may be entirely free to command my services, advice and information at any time in regard to the affairs of the Police Department, with which I have been so long connected. Your obedient servant.

"THOMAS BYRNES." the captains, nor that the captains paid inspectors. He thought it was an outrage that entire Police Department should be blamed for faults of the few.

But Mr. Taber, foreman of the Grand Jury, that the blackmail levied by the police outset to \$5,000,000. A.—If Mr. Taber made that tement he should have given it to the District-Can such corruption exist without your knows?
A.-Yes, sir.

-Well, then, you couldn't have been a compesuperintendent? A.-Perfectly competent, sir.

-Is it true that but for br. Parkhurst and committee the corruption would have gone on?
I couldn't have stayed it.

-Had you enough power? A.-No, sir.

- Superintendent said that, although Commiser Sheehan had said on the stand Byrnes was executive head of the department, he could detail men without the Commissioners' permis-

"THOMAS BYRNES."

The reading of this letter caused an intense sensation. The Superintendent sat back in his chair smilingly as Mr. Goff read his letter of resignation. Senator O'Connor-You mean to say, Mr. Superintendents that you care more for the efficiency of the Police Department than for the position of Superintendent?

Superintendent?

detail men without the Commissioners' permishe Superintendent continued; "I will give you
illustration. If a policeman in Broadway comted a crime I have not got the power to send
up to Fourteenth-st. If I had adequate power
the police force is in the condition it is repinted to be. I would be responsible."

—You were represented as saying that the soy of Dr. Parkhurst was a gang of blackmallers,
that instead of suppressing the evil they aided
fostered it. Were you reported correctly? A—
ustice to myself I must say that that interview
or originated with me, and I never used the
fis. That language I never used.

then went on to say that he did not reneer issuing orders to the captains to suppress
rderly houses five or six months after he
e complaints against some of the inspectors and
ains. of the Police Department than for the position of Superintendent?

Superintendent?

Superintendent Byrnes-Yes, sir; I have done more services than any other police officer in the world, including those of Scotland Yards, I aris and Chicago. I have secured 19,000 convictions of criminals. I would not have stayed in the department thirty-two years and eight months if I hadn't expected something of this kind to occursementing like this investigation.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)-Do you think, Mr. Superintendent, that the Police Department ought to be reorganized? A.—Yes, sir, I do.

Q.—Both in its personnel and system? A.—Yes, sir; largely in its personnel and also in its system. It should be so reorganized that there can be no more corruption such as has been shown by inis investigation. If 19,000 troops should come into this city to enforce law, should they be expected to seek out secret vice and crime? No, that must be done by men trained to the work. The present police system is all wrong, (theers and appliause, suppressed by the Chall.)

Senator Bradiey-Including the Board of Elections, Mr. Superintendent? A. (Emphatically)-Yes, sir; all.

Mr. Goff said: 'That will do, Mr. Superin-

tains.

The Board of Police Commissioners then did sustain you in the charges against the inspectors captains? A.—Those are the facts, sir.

combed with corruption: A.—I have received with abuses.
Q.—Could policy-shops exist in a precinct without the knowledge of the captain? A.—Not policy-shops running openly. There may be policy deals made on streat corners in back tenements and in cellars without the knowledge of the police, but not the regular policy-shops. The conditions of the police system are all wrong, and they cannot be remedied without a radical change in the laws.
Q.—There is nothing that can remedy that state of affairs but a radical change? A.—No, sir.

faltering courtesy of Thomas Bose, clerk of the Superior Court of the city of New York, in placing at the disposal of this committee the ample accommodation of said court for the holding of its sessions and of the unremitting consideration and politeness with which every request of the committee in the transaction of its business has been met, and every sacrifice of time and trouble which has been cheerfully made to secure the comfort and convenience of the committee; that this committee recognizes that the clerk of the Superior Court has greatly aided and facilitated the work in which the committee has been engaged, and has thereby rendered important service, not only to the people of this municipality, but to the whole State. And be it further "Resolved, That this committee expresses its appreciation of the services of the officers and attachés of the said court—Cornelius J. Kane. James D. Duffy, Harry Dyer, John Howard, Frank McCarty, Andrew Burke and Daniel Sullivan, who have been present at the sessions of said committee and have aided in maintaining order or have in other respects rendered valuable services to the members of the said committee individually and collectively throughout the protracted session of the investigation."

These resolutions were recorded in the minutes. Then Mr. Goff moved that the name of Officer De Gann be added to the list. "Officer De Gann's name was accordingly added to the list." Officer De Gann's name was accordingly added to the list.

On motion of Senator Lexow, the name of Dis-

that every pool from keepers was held. The police magistrates would not hold the pool from keepers before that."

Q.—So the magistrates did not do their duty?
A.—Those are the facts, sir.

MARTIN ADDRESSED THE CAPTAINS.

Q.—Have there been any occasions in which any of the Police Commissioners interfered with you regarding your orders to the captains in the election of 182? A.—There was a strong difference of their intelligent and faithful work.

Officer De Gann's name was accordingly and the list. On motion of Senator Lexow, the name of District-Attorney Fellows was added to the list. He said that the committee would take proper action regarding Mr. Goff at Albany.

Senator Lexow—We want to ask the Police Commissioners to act on the request of Captain Creeden that he be retired.

Senator O'Connor wanted, as a lawyer, to include in the resolutions the newspapers and reporters for their intelligent and faithful work.

tion of 1892? A.—There was a strong difference of opinion. I called a meeting of the captains just be-MR. GOFF'S REMARKS. fore the election in order to instruct them in their duties. Commissioner Martin attended the meeting, although I told him it would look out of place. He made a speech to the captains which I did not approve, and then I addressed the captains and gave them my own ideas on the subject. Mr. Martin spoke chiefly in regard to the Federal officers at the polls. Mr. Goff then made a long address. He praised Mr. Moss and W. Travers Jerome for the assistance they had given him in the investigation. "I must now thank," said Mr. Goff, sarcastically, "the gentlemen who have hired detectives to watch me. gentlemen who have hired detectives to waten me.

I can assure them that, although these detectives caused a great deal of trouble to my family, yet they never caused me to deviate from my duty one tota. I ask these men who have been spying on me to come forward now, while I have a chance to defend myself, and say whatever they have to say, and not wait until I will not be able to defend myself from their attacks. If there is any man, woman or child who can say anything against my associates or myself, I invite him to do so now or forever after hold his peace." (Applause and polls.

Q-If Mr. Martin said that you invited him to the meeting would you say that it was true or unitue? A.—He says what is unitre. When the meeting was over two of the captains came back and kissed my hand for the stand I had taken in the matter. I simply wanted to protect our citizens in voting. in voting.

Q.—Can you tell us why the police remained passive in the election of 1893? A.—I believe something was said about it before the Police Commissioners, but I don't know what was done about it.

forever after hold his peace. (Appaisse and cheers.)

Mr. Goff further said: "If I were free, and asked again to serve as counsel to a committee of this character, I should refuse, no matter how great the inducement offered to me, unless that committee had ampie power. This committee has not had it, but has been compelled to smother its own weakness. A committee with such a task should have the power of a court of record to compel obedience to its mandates. CLUBS NOT NEEDED TO ENFORCE ORDER. Q -You found that you could enforce order without the use of clubs? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Can policemen enforce order without the use of clubs? A.—They can, sir. Q.-Do you say the Police Department at the Q.—Do you say the Police Department at the present time is in a good or in a bad condition?
A.—It is in a bad condition.
Q.—Now can you, as Superintendent, effect any changes for the better at present? A.—No, sir. If a man was not a strong man as Superintendent his office would be a nonentity.
Q.—And if he is a strong man he is constantly fighting with the board? A.—That is my case exactly. The Superintendent of the police should have the power of discipling the members of the force.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESS,

"In the line of Senator O'Connor's remarks, my associates and myself unite in thanking the men associates and myself unite in thanking the men from the newspaper press who have attended here, and to express our admiration of the great and wonderful power of the press of New-York. The press has carried reports of these proceedings to the remotest village, and bristled with editorials denouncing corruption. In thanking the committee, we feel that we have done our duty to you, to ourselves, and to the cause in which we have

to ourselves, and to the cause in which we have been engaged." (Loud cheers.)
Senater Lexow remarked that the committee would fittingly thank Mr. Goff and his colleagues when they got to Albany. The Senator made a speech reviewing the entire proceedings and congratulating the city on the good work that had been accomplished.

Senator Bradley moved that the witness chair, with its thirteen nalls, be presented to Dr. Parkhurst as a memento of the investigation.

Senator Lexow said the committee had no power to do so.

exactly. The Superintendent of the police should have the power of discipling the members of the force.

Q.—Did you knowingly oppose Dr. Parkhurst when he was trying to suppress disorderly houses in the Eleventh Precinct? A.—I never opposed anybody trying to suppress disorderly houses. The complaint was made in August, '35. It had been the custom for thirty years for the Superintendent, when absenting himself on duty or vacation to select an Inspector to take his place during his absence, but I had been Superintendent only a short time when the Commissioners changed this custom and selected an Inspector to act on such eccasions themselves. I went on vacation, and when I came back the public was very much disturbed by Anarchistic troubles and a strike in South-st. I sent for Inspector Confin and told him South-st. I sent for Inspector Confin and told him to get me all the papers in the case so that I could see the exact nature of the complaint. He did so. After looking them over I again sent for the Inspector and told him to report to me in writing all about those houses. I also instructed the captain to do the same weekly.

Q.—There were fifty houses, were there not, Mr. Superintendent? A.—I don't know, but it is a matter of record and can be casily ascertained. A matter of record and can be casily ascertained. A committee from the society came to me. I noted its complaints, and found that there were some houses.

Q.—Your testimony on the trial of Captain Devery Senator Lexow said the committee had no power to do so.

Mr. Goff said he had promised to procure the chair for Dr. Parkhurst if he could do so.

Senator Lexow then complimented Mr. Goff for his loyalty to the committee, and felt that he would be borne out by all when he said that there had never been any disagreement between any of the committee, or it and the counsel, and that the committee had nought simply to do its best for the welfare of the city. The committee had any criticism of counsel would be regarded as criticism of the committee. Counsel had performed greater service than any were ever called upon to perform, and their names would go down into history as noble, loyal men of ability and Indomitable courage. (Applause.)

At 8.35 Senator Lexow declared the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair amid loud and prolonged cherrs and applause.

Thus ended the famous Lexow Committee, whose investigations have shaken the police force to its centre. More than 19,990 pages of testinony have been taken during the investigation. Mr. Goff was warmly congratulated at the close of the session, people gathering around and shaking him by the hand.

houses.

Q.-Your testimony on the trial of Captain Devery was that you had sent two detectives privately, well that you had sent two detectives privately, neither knowing that the other was going, to investigate the complaints, and that, in addition to that, you sent two roundsmen from different parts of the city, in the same way, to look into the matter, and all reported back that they found no houses in operation. How do you account for their Reports? A.-I do not quite understand you, Mr. Goff. Will you please repeat your question? (Question slowly repeated, Superintendent Byrnes listening intently.) I presume the women had moved out, and then moved back again.

Q.-You sent five officers at different times, and they failed to report to you the existence of any such houses, but at the same time detectives of the COMSTOCK WRITES TO THE COMMITTEE. Anthony Comstock has written a long open letter to the Lexow Committee. After attacking the committee, Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss, he tells what he Purify Your Blood has done during the time he has been the secre-tary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and Strengthen and invigorate -your nerves and stive organs, by the use of old the grip.

stive organs, by the use of old the grip.

stive of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and then makes specific and sweeping denials of the Streep charges. His denial of these charges has already been published in The Tribune. He also goes into the Gray case, and intimates that there was more probability of Mr. Goff's being bribed by a wealthy concern than of his being paid by a poor man to have charges dismissed. He is careful to say that he does not charge that Mr. Goff was paid anything. muscles, tone your stomach and digestive organs, and build up your whole system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would avoid the grip,

MR. GRAY MAKES A STATEMENT. Oiln D. Gray gave out yesterday afternoon in

Offin D. Gray gave out yestern.

the office of his lawyer, William B. Ellison, a statement about what he called "the scandalous asked him." No. I don't. "No. I don't." "Why, they're markers, I just lost one game and you lost two." "And the bluff west, tee." charges recently made by Anthony Comstock regarding the dismesal of certain indictments found against me more than five years ago." The state-

ment embodies also a long defence of Mr. Gray's company in printing lottery tickets.

As for Mr. Comstock himself, Mr. Gray declares:
About a month before Mr. Comstock made his raid upon our establishment, a man unknown to me did upon our establishment to me did upon our disposal for enforcing the such a me did upon our disposal for e As for Mr. Comstock himself. Mr. Gray declares:
About a month before Mr. Comstock made his raid upon our establishment, a man unknown to me called and asked to see one of the members of the firm. He insisted upon seeing me alone, and then asked me if we were not printing lottery tickets, and I told him that we were. He asked me if I knew Mr. Comstock, and if I was not afraid that we might get into trouble. About three weeks later, and but very few days before my arrest, the same man called again, and arain referred to the subject of our printing the tickets. His second visit convinced me that he was attempting to blackmail us, and I very shortly got rid of him; then followed the raid and my arrest. I do not for a moment wish to intimate that Mr. Comstock was in any way connected with this fellow who called to see me, and I mention the matter only because it indicates that the anticipated raid was known to other people, and that it would have been more just to us to have notified us that we were violating the law than to have arrested me and thus exposed me to the odium of indictment. When Mr. Comstock arrested me he was extremely violent, grabbing me by the collar and shaking me violently. He had all of the doors locked, and positively refused to permit me to telephone to my counsel. After the arrest we went to the Tombs, waived examination and gave bail, in order that the whole matter might be presented at the General Sessions.

William B. Ellison said: It seems to me very strange that during the last four years and more Mr. Comstock has found no reason to make an attack upon Mr. Goff. If, as he claims, the latter's connection with the dismissals was improper. I want to say in connection with this whole matter that, so far as both Mr. Goff and the District-Attorney were concerned, they were studiously careful to investigate every representation and rumor that was brought to them concerning this matter before the indictments were dismissed. The charge that Mr. Goff did anything improper is wholly without foundation.

HE SENDS AN AFFIDAVIT AND A LETTER TO THE

ice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, and made the

ss:
John R. Voorhis, residing at No. 785 Green-wich-st, in the city of New-York, being duly sworn, lepose and say that at no time or place, either as a sublic official or private citizen, did l, directly or ndirectly, in any manner, either for or by myself or through another or others, for or in consideraindirectly, in any manner, either for or by myse or through another or others, for or in consideration of any money, gift, property or article of value promised, offered, paid or given, or to be offered paid or given, or service rendered or to be rendered suggest, authorize, promise, bargain, or agree t propose, recommend, aid or vote for the appointment, promotion, transfer, detailment or hetter ment of any person whatseever, occupying or destring to occupy a position of honor, profit or employment in either Federal, State or municipal of any service whatsoever. JOHN R. VOORFILS.

Sworn to before me this 3th day of December 1834.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, Judge Supreme Court.

williams and McLaughlin. Unless these efforts are successful it is probable that no indictments will be found against either of the officers, unless the extraordinary Grand Jury decides to take the cases up against the advice of the District-Attor-

FOR SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S FUNERAL.

Halifax, Dec. 29.—The warship lilenheim is ex-pected to arrive here with the body of Sir John Thompson on Tuesday morning. The landing of the body will take place about noon. Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral on Thursday morning. The sermon will be delivered by Archbishop O'Brien. The funeral procession will start from the cathedral a little after noon. Colonel as grand marshal, and will be assisted by about ten local marshals. One thousand persons will be admitted by ticket to the cathedral on Thursday. admitted by ticket to the cathedral of Haddan, Of these 500 will be Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, Judges, etc., and the rest, citizens in general. Premier Boweli left Ottawa for Hailfax this evening, accompanied by Sir Frank Smith.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—A large party of prominent

persons left here to-day for Halifax to attend the state funeral of Sir John Thompson. The party ec-cupied three private cars and included the Governorcupied three private cars and methods in the Covernor-General and Lady Aberdeen and their son, Arthur Gordon; Lady Thompson, Miss Thompson, Sir Charles H. Tupper and Lady Tupper, and Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Dewdney.

POLICE OF A MISSOURI CLTY ACCUSED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 29.-City Attorney James Mytton has made formal charges of malfeasance and bribery against the police force and the Police Judge. He says gambling houses run wide open all over the city; that the police visit them and watch the play, at the same time accepting drinks and cigars from the proprietors, and when compelled cigars from the proprietors, and when compelled to make arrests take only the keeper, letting the players continue the game and releasing the pro-prietor on his own recognizance; that the Judge and Captain hold star chamber sessions of the Po-lice Court, admitting no one but arrested gamblers, keep the City Attorney in ignorance of the trial and impose the lowest possible fine on the gamblers without compelling them to appear. Gambling is a felony in Missouri.

THE METAPHOR WAS APPROVED. From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Centennial State had one man in Congress who gained a national reputation for something besides poker-playing. His name was James B. Belford, and he was known as "the Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockles." Belford was eloquent enough to have been an Irishman. He loved to pallat word pictures; he was transcendent and grandiloquent. Occasionally he mixed his metaphor. During a recent campaign in the West Belford was billed to speak on the tariff. He is a believer in "a tariff for protection only." In the midst of one of his pyrotechnic exhibitions of words he decarelt: "Fellow-chizens, I want to see the day when the white wings of American commerce will cover the horm of the broad rolling Atlantic, where the sun pauses to kiss the dew-drops from the rose!" He paused; then his face grew pale; he began to realize that he should have stopped at "Atlantic." He grew livid as a fitter came from some one at the press table. He opened his mouth to speak, evidently with the intention of making a correction, when the hone was shaken by tremendous applause. A smile of reassurance passed over his face. Then the voice of an admirer in the andlence was heard in an audible whisper: "It takes Old Jim to make a speech; I never heard him make a better one."

WHAT THE CARDS WERE FOR.

From The Chicago Record.

From The Chicago Record.

"I suppose you have heard the story they tell about Charley and the sucker," said the young man in dark clothes, "It was somewhere in New-York. Charley was almost broke and had to do something, so he landed a sucker in a hotel and got to playing seven-up at \$10 a side. They had been at it for a little while, and Charley was doing pretty well, when this other guy began to be suspicious. Charley had an ace and a deuce planted in his lap. The sucker jumped up, leaned over the table and saw them, and of course he roared.
"He says to Charley: What are you doing with that ace and deuce in your lap".

"Don't you know what they're for?" Charley asked him.

and pretty profits; then the architect comes along and makes figures and drawings; then the owners and seeing rll this, the thinking man asks:

George B. Post, who was recently introduced to dent Burnham, of Chicago, as "the father of the tall building in New-York," was seen at his office,

subject was so large and admitted of consideration in so many lights and forms that he hardly

"About five or six years ago," said Mr. Post, "I was of the opinion that the height of buildings would limit itself. I believed that with the addiof the buildings undesirable. These are the parts of a great structure from which the largest rentals

CONGESTING STREET TRAFFIC

dition already exists in this city, as any one may see who will go through the narrow downtown

practicable to make a handsome building twenty of thirty stories high on a fair-sized lot, but it would not add to the beauty of our city to streets with such buildings, nor would it add to the general health, for we know that scientists who have given the matter attention have suc-cessfully demonstrated the fact that disease germs which succumb to and are exterminated by the action of light and air in one day live and multiply where these conditions do not exist. streets running between long lines of high buildings into which neither good air nor light could penetrate would become breeding spots for disease

"But I think these things will finally regulate themselves. Property-owners who build tall houses and who represent the greatest wealth in this city, when they find that the rentals of their lower stories are becoming gradually lower, be-cause of the construction of tall buildings in their neighborhood, will be forced to unite and procure the passage of an act limiting the height of buildings. Until such action is taken, however, I shall advise my clients to build as tall buildings as they can supply elevators for, without too much loss THE EXCUSE FOR "SKYSCRAPERS."

"There is no excuse for the erection of sky-scrapers," said Thomas Hastings, of Carrère & Hastings, "except the possible increased revenue obtained from the additional floor space. This is due partly to the greed of the investor, but also greatly to the abnormal value set upon real estate

"From the artistic point, it is admitted by almost every one who has tried to solve the problem that the limitations are almost insurmountable. The extreme height, tending to the treatment of every building as a tower, on the one hand; the exaggerated demand for light, which destroys all

The extreme height, tending to the treatment of every building as a tower, on the one hand; the exangerated demand for light, which destroys all possibility of wall surfaces, which are requisite to the design of a beautiful tower, and the impossibility, owing to fire laws and other regulations, of using even the structurate features of the building to accountate the design, have resolved the problem into vain attempts, resulting either in absolute monotony, expressive only by its size, or absolute decoration of wall surfaces.

"A tower has always been intended as an isolated feature. The grouping together, side by side, of towers, on both sides of a strace tannoit possibly produce under any circumstances an artistic result. From the mother hen; it is the song of the happy-so-lucky of hen creations. The rootser never utters it, nor the mother hen; it is the song of the happy-so-lucky of hen creations, we have a department of the present produce under any circumstances an artistic result. From the mother hen; it is the song of the happy-so-lucky of hen creation of kerr-kerr-kerr being an active and the building becomes constructively in framework of such importance that it is paramount that its vital portions should be subject to inspection, as in the case of a bridge or any other metal structure, and though they cannot be resulted to inspection, as in the case of a bridge or any other metal structure, and though they cannot be resulted to inspection, as in the case of a bridge or any other metal structure, and t

tect of the new building of the American Surety Company, which, when completed, will tower 306

under rare conditions, be a detriment to the beauty of the city and a menace to the health and comfort of the inhabitants."

"I'p to this time." he added, "our highest commercial buildings take on the appearance of towers or or slices. The former, if well designed, produce good results from artistic and financial points, owing to their present isolation; should they cease to be isolated, their value in both these respects would receive an learnan fail.

"But, even while continuing to be towers, through isolation, their artistic value is not a very high one, because a tower, as a work of architecture, is monumental and not utilitarian, or rather, has not that degree of utilitarianism which requires abundance of light to meet its internal functions. Such a building must, therefore, express far more than, or less than, the truth of its type, and so becomes, as br. Holmes characterized the Washington obelish, a "great American hyperbole."

"Of the buildings which look like silces, with one or more long and comparatively barren gable or line walls, nothing need be said from a pictorial point of view; they may for the moment be a paying investment, and, as such, exist. By improving a whole block, or when three sides of liberal dimensions frost upon broad streets, it is quite possible to produce a towering structure which shall give permanent pleasure to the public eye and enduring satisfaction to the owner's pocket. Such buildings, if not too numerous, would give (as do the cathedrais and city halls of European cities) agreeable landmarks and 'point-adappu' when viewed from a height or from a distance.

"High buildings are a menace to public health and comfort, because they occasionally destroy and usually impair the light or the heating or the ventilation (and frequently all of these sanitary requisites) of the low adjacent buildings. Furthermore, they produce interes and danagerous draughts in the streets upon which they front, owing to the compression and subsequent expansion of the air, when high winds are blowin

larity of late," said Francis H. Kimball, the architect of the Manhattan Building, "and there seems to be good reason to look for much nigher structures than we now have. The fifty-story building is within the limits of possibility, but whether such edifices would pay, or whether they are desirable, are questions on which opinions differ. The tenant has certainly decided in favor of high buildings, for we know that top floors are the first to be let, no matter how high up they are. In that porticular there is no commercial risk."

Mr. Kimball demonstrated his theory by the experience of the wayers of the Manhattan Buildings. owners of the Manhattan Build-

We expected," he said, "to rent all up to and

"We expected," he said, "to rent all up to and including the sixth floor long before anything above could be disposed of, but found that the upper stories rented first. Really, the height of a building depends only on the amount of money the owner is willing to expend."

He favors the limitation of the height of buildings by law. "They should be limited," he said, "to two and one-half times the width of the street on which they front, and even then a row of such buildings on each side of the street might have a depressing effect on those occupying the lower floors. If rows of houses of that height were erected all along our main streets, there would have to be openings enough at short intervals to insure proper ventilation and light. An alley, ten or fifteen feet wide, extending for a long distance between three or four story houses, would have the same atmosphere as Broadway would have the same atmosphere as Broadway would have if buildings 150 feet high were creeted on both sides of the street, and this condition, or worse, we may look for within a few years."

PROTECTION FOR THE IRONWORK.

PROTECTION FOR THE IRONWORK. The elevator question, Mr. Kimball thinks, is not a serious one, and plays no part in the high-

not a serious one, and plays no part in the high-building problem.

"The ironwork," he said, "should be better protected than it usually is, especially in isotated high buildings, because of the exposure of the walls to the elements. The ironwork should be covered not only with brick and cement, but it should be waterproofed by the parafine process, the same as has been used on the Obelisk in the Park Every wall should be coated with at least three-fourths of an igh of cement, which would make the bricks impervious to moisture, and at the same time would add to the looks of the side walls, which are ordinarily unattractive. Buildings of iron which collapsed during fire were not constructed in this way—they were simply iron buildings."

As to the fire risk in high buildings, Mr. Kimbali said:

"When a tall building is well equipped with hose and fire extinguishers, there is no more danger than in a lower building, provided, of course, that the building has been properly constructed. I agree with those who say that nearby buildings, if not so high, suffer, and I know that tenants prefer to go to the most modern buildings.

"No one can say how long the high building of to-day will be considered high. The Equitable Building was all pulled to pieces and rebuilt a few years after it was finished, and who knows but within fifty years the great big blocks may be horn down to make room for something still more

THE LANGUAGE OF THE HEN

MANY DIFFERENT CALLS SHE HAS FOR DIFFER-ENT OCCASIONS.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE North American Review JANUARY CONTAINS: MARK TWAIN on What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us.
This is a writy and trenchant rejoinder, in the famous humorist's best
style, to the Frenchana's criticisms of
Americans and American institutions
now appearing in "Outre Ren."

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IF YOUR HAIR failing out call on Dermatologist JOHN H.

w-n-o-o-e, softly repeated, indicative of wonder and slight alarm.

If now the fox or coyote or other enemy seize her how quickly comes an entirely different cry—a scream of terror and alarm, c-i-a-i-a-i-o-u, repeated again and again, and so full of the meaning that the owner, some distance away, reaches for his shotgun and answers the signal of distress.

CROPS \* RUINED IN FLORIDA'

THE LOSS OCCASIONED BY THE COLD WAVE MAY REACH \$2,000,000.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 29.-Dispatches to "The Times-Union" indicate that the cold wave has been very destructive to the orange and vegetable crops. No part of the State escaped. Oranges on the trees are frozen solid, and it is said that there is now not a sound box of oranges in the State. Peas, tomaa sound box of oranges in the State. Feas, tomatoes and other vegetables are ruined. Dispatches from the east coast say that the pineapple crop is ruined. It is calculated that there were 2,550,000 of them are a total loss. Young orange groves are reported ruined. Old trees may pull through. The total loss will probably reach \$2,000,000. The freeze is more disastrous than the memorable one of 1953. The average temperature early this morning over. Fiorida was about 20 degrees above zero.

BLAINE HOUSE TO BE TORN DOWN AT ONCH Washington, Dec. 29.-Mrs. James G. Blaine to-day turned over to John W. Albaugh the keys of day turned over to John W. Albaugh the Reys of:
the Blaine residence, and on Monday workmen will
begin to tear down the historic building to make
room for a new opera house. The opera house will
cost over \$250,000 and is to be completed in time to
open early in September.

HELPING THE DESTITUTE IN NEBRASKA. Augusta, Ga., Dec. 29.-Ex-Governor W. J.

Northen telegraphs "The Chronicle" as follows: Northen telegraphs "The Chronicle" as follows:

I shall appeal to the people of this State for contributions of food and supplies and money for the destitute people in Nebraska. Three thousand families in that State are in almost starving condition. The destitution is appalling. Through the generous aid of the Western Union Telegraph Company free of cost I have wired to the Mayor of every county and town in this State asking for a thorough canivass of his county. Railways will deliver to me free from freight charges at Atlanta. This is a great charity. Georgia has a grand opportunity to recognize it. I want to send a trainload from this State. Train will leave Atlanta on January 15.

A FUGITIVE FOLLOWED TO GERMANY. Chicago, Dec. 29.-C. F. Ricks, the absconding manager of the South Chicago branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company, who became a fugitive over two months ago on the charges of forgery and embezzlement, was arrested this week in Han Germany, and is being held to await the arrival of dermany, and is being neid to await the arrival of a detective with documents for his extradition. His wife was followed to New-York from this city on November 22, and the detective accompanied her on the vessel to Hamburg. He obtained her confidence and allowed husband and wife to enjoy their union until Christmas Eve. Ricks sold machines at any price, forged orders for others and pocketed several thousand dollars.

NOT A MEAN MAN,

From The Detriot Free Press. He had imbibed just enough to make him feel liberal toward all mankind, and after paying the conductor of a Third-st. car he walked out on the front platform and queried of the driver:

"Anything more to pay?"
"No; you paid the conductor."
"Rut I only paid 5 cents."
"Well, that's the fare."
"Here-take ten. I don't want to be mean about this."

this."

"You have paid enough, sir."

"All right—all right—just as you say about it, but if you should change your mind let me know. When I'm out with the boys I always want to whack up my full share. No bristles on my back, and don't you forget it. Give you a dollar if you say so."

"No."

"All right—let 'er flicker! My name is Climax—Jim Climax—and any time you want to raise the fare to 50 cents count me in."

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